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Ye Microscope of ye Olden Time.—Under this title Professor E. F. Moody delivered an interesting lecture before the Microscopical Society of Camden, which has just been published in pamphlet form by the society. Incited by an engraving and description of John Marshall's new double microscope in the Lexicon Technicum, published in 1704, which presents many of the features of the instruments and their methods of arrangement and use at the present day, he reviews the history of the microscope and its discoveries in England during the last of the 17th and the early part of the 18th century, chiefly by means of extracts from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. The author is greatly impressed with the keenness of observation, scientific skill and rare deductive power which is displayed in the microscopical studies of those early days, and he gives them in the quaint and thoughtful words of their original publication. After the death of Lewenhoeck, and the acquisition by the Royal Society of his valuable legacy, consisting of a cabinet containing his microscopes and their accompanying objects, this brilliant age of microscopy came to an end, and the Transactions show nothing of corresponding interest until the sudden advent of the age of Wollaston near the end of the 18th century.

Abnormal Entozoa in Man.—Rev. Samuel Lockwood's paper on this subject, read before the New Jersey State Microscopical Society, is full of curious facts in regard to the rather unfamiliar and somewhat unprepossessing theme. It is published in full in the January number of the *American Journal of Microscopy.*

Exchanges.—Parties desire to correspond with persons who can furnish new material containing *Polycistina;* also *Poduræ* or spring-tails of various species. Address the Editor of this Department of the Naturalist.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

— The first number of *Papilio*, organ of the New York Entomological Club and devoted exclusively to Lepidoptera has made its appearance, and a very neat and pleasing one it is. It will be issued about the fifteenth of each month, the subscription price being $2 per annum. The publication committee are Messrs. A. R. Grote, Henry Edwards and T. L. Mead; subscriptions and communications should be addressed to Mr. Henry Edwards, 185 East 116th street, New York City. We hope that the journal will give stimulus to our knowledge of the metamorphoses of the Lepidoptera, which has been somewhat neglected; the paper of Mr. Coquillet on the early stages of some moths is, we hope, an earnest of what may follow. A number of new species of moths are described by Messrs. Grote, Neumoegen and Edwards; and the number is illustrated by a colored plate of *Edwardsia brillians* Neumoegen.

— One of the most industrious of European entomologists, and one whose works have excited a decided influence on the progress of American entomology, died December 30. We refer to M. Achille Guenée, whose general works on Lepidoptera contained descriptions of numerous North American Noctuidæ, Phalænidæ and Pyralidæ. In 1872 we visited the veteran entomologist at his residence in Chateaudun. During the Franco-Prussian war he took refuge in Geneva, where he worked at his favorite science. His works are thorough, reliable and comprehensive, and have been of incalculable value to American students. He was a lawyer by profession, was an officer of the French Academy, and received honors from various scientific societies.

— Zeitschrift für Instrumentenkunde, Organ für Mittheilungen aus dem gesammten Gebiete der wissenschaftlichen Technik is a new journal, devoted to a new subject, that of instruments used in physical and biological science. The list of editors is headed by Prof. E. Abbe of Jena, and undoubtedly represents a strong editorial corps; the *redacteur* or immediate editor is Dr. Georg Schwirkus. The journal occupies a new and important field, and will be of value to microscopists, as it contains a number of articles on microscopical and accessory instruments. It is of large octavo size, published at Berlin, by Julius Springer, the agents in this country being B. Westermann & Co. Price $4.50 a year by mail from Berlin.

— A full grown chicken was brought to the market of Shelbyville, Tenn., which was found to possess three legs. A *post mortem* examination, made by Dr. Fite, revealed the fact that the internal economy was even more queer than the extra leg. The craw, heart and lungs were natural, but the intestine, about midway of its length, subdivided into four distinct canals; these finally became reunited into one, and this, just before emerging from the body, divided into two distinct vents. The chicken was found also to have two distinct livers one on each side. The monstrosity is a fat and healthy looking subject.

— M. Humblot has lately sent to the Paris Museum of Natural History a fine collection of the mammalia and birds of Madagascar. They afford interesting illustrations of the modifications of which species are capable. M. Humblot has also sent home some live animals, whose habits are scarcely known. Among these are two Aye-Ayes (a mammal very singular in its organization, and of extreme rarity). Two species of *Hapalemur* were also sent (alive). They differ more from the makis than was previously believed.

— The Vienna Academy of Science proposes as the subject for the Baumgartner prize of 1000 florins, the microscopic investigation of the wood of living and fossil plants, in order to ascertain whether it is possible to determine with certainty, from the examination of the microscopic sections, what the genus and species of the plants may have been from which they were taken.

— Mr. Angelo Heilprin was recently elected to the position of professor of invertebrate palæontology in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Henry Carvil Lewis was elected to the chair of geology and mineralogy in the same institution. Mr. W. B. Scott has been made assistant professor of geology in the College of New Jersey.

— Étienne Mulsant, the veteran entomologist of Lyons, France, died Nov. 4th, 1880, at the age of 83. For half a century he has been one of the most active and voluminous of European entomologists, having published numerous volumes and memoirs chiefly upon French beetles.

— We have received the First Annual Report of the Museum of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Valuable collections of fossils and shells have been received, and the Museum appears to have been well remembered by its friends. Prof. E. T. Nelson is the curator.

— Nests and Eggs of the Birds of the United States, with text. By Thomas B. Gentry. Illustrated by elegantly colored lithographic plates, is announced by J. A. Wagenseller, Philadelphia. The work is not to exceed twenty-five monthly parts, at $1.00 a part.

— The Botanical Collector's Handbook, by W. W. Bailey, Instructor in Botany and Curator of the Herbarium in Brown University, is ready for the press and will be published this spring by Mr. George A. Bates, Salem, Mass. The price will be $1.50.

— The Ninth Annual Report of the Curators of the Museum of Wesleyan University for 1880 shows that unusual interest is being manifested in the perfection of the collections. Prof. W. D. Rice is the Curator; Henry L. Osborn, Assistant Curator.

— It has been recently shown by Dr. Fatio that natural-history collection (dry preparations) may be rapidly, easily, and without danger, freed from their various parasites by simple spraying of anhydrous sulphurus acid in their receivers.

— The skeleton of a finner whale from the Pacific ocean has just reached the Permanent Exhibition of Philadelphia, for Professor Cope. Its weight is over 12,000 pounds. Sixteen boxes of fossils arrived from Paris at the same time.

— The Belgian Entomological Society recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Baron de Selys-Longchamps, the first President, to whom the Society owes so much of its success, was unanimously elected Honorary President.

— We have received a list of plants growing without cultivation in Malden and Medford, Mass., with some contributions to a

Flora of Middlesex county. Published by the Middlesex Institute.

— Professor E. T. Cox, formerly director of the Geological Survey of Indiana, is engaged in examinations of the antimony mines in Sonora.

— Dr. C. Parona, of Pavia, has recently published an essay on the Acinetæ in general, and described a new Italian form.

— The triennial meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held in Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1881.

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PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, Jan. 19.—The meeting was devoted to archæological topics. Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., discussed the evidences of palæolithic man in the valley of the Delaware. Professor Henry W. Haynes compared the argillite implements found by Mr. Abbott with those of the palæolithic age in Europe. The Rev. G. Fred. Wright considered the age of the Delaware gravels. Remarks on these subjects were made by Mr. F. W. Putnam and others.

Feb. 2.—Mr. William Trelease spoke of the fertilization of *Salvia splendens* by birds. Mr. F. C. Bowditch remarked on the economy of the beehive. Mr. F. W. Putnam exhibited an Indian relic from the peat; and Mr. Lucien Carr spoke of the raising of corn by the Indians east of the Mississippi.

TROY SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, Jan. 17, 1881.—Mr. Wm. E. Hagan read a paper on the intellectual development of the United States.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Jan. 3.—Mr. Thomas Bland read a paper on the relations of the flora and fauna of Santa Cruz, West Indies.

Jan. 10.—Dr. George M. Beard lectured on trance, or so-called hypnotism or somnambulism, its nature symptoms and varieties, with especial reference to mesmeric trance. His experiments were conducted on a class of human objects that have been under Dr. Beard's training, and with especial reference to the errors of prominent European observers.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, Jan. 12.—President Cross delivered the annual address on the subject of barometric measurement of heights; and Professor J. R. Edmands read a paper on schemes for Appalachian maps.

MIDDLESEX INSTITUTE, Jan. 5.—Frank S. Collins read a paper on "Darwinism." Twelve new names were added to the list of members. The first publication of *The Institute* was issued in the form of a catalogue of the plants of Malden, Medford and vicinity, with blank pages for notes preparatory to the final compilation of a complete catalogue of the counties' flora.